

## CLEVELAND'S COLD GLANCE

Queen Lili's Envoys Claim that He Has Turned It on Them.

## NO AUDIENCE YET WITH HIM

They Have Begun to Lay Their Case Before Members of Congress—Not Clear as to What They Expect—Willis Said to Be Thick with Dole—Gresham Lends an Ear.

The envoys from Queen Liliuokalani, who are now in Washington, have not yet succeeded in obtaining an audience with President Cleveland, and they have begun to lay their case before members of Congress who belong to the House and Senate Committees on Foreign Affairs.

They do not conceal their disappointment toward them, and although careful to say nothing acrimonious they convey the understanding very plainly that they think President Cleveland is treating them rather shabbily in view of his former attitude toward the deposed Hawaiian monarch.

They said nothing to indicate that they intended to continue the negotiations for a pension for the deposed queen, which was the subject of a bill introduced by Senator Paul Neumann, but they did not speak of any sort of financial consolation for the monarchists.

To the Congressmen they said that they expected to stay here until President Cleveland gives them definite information of his intentions toward Hawaii.

They said that the President had abruptly broken off his efforts for the restoration of the queen which they understood that he had determined upon, and had never given the monarchists any information regarding his position or intentions.

They were disappointed that they had been left in the dark entirely upon that point. The envoys explained that Minister Willis cherished an undue friendship for the republic. As one of them said, "He is a man who has been a friend of the republic since he was a boy, and he is quite as thick with Dole, and Dole now has him completely under his domination."

Willis moves in the same church circles with the leaders of the Republican government, and is socially intimate with them, and has come to be regarded as a member of their clique, was a further statement of the envoys. "Will you tell me what sort of a man President Dole is?" the member of Congress inquired of the delegation.

Mr. Parker, who is the Queen's minister of foreign affairs, replied: "No one knows Dole better than I do," he said, "and I am prepared to say that he is a man capable of much more than he is credited with. He is a man of high intelligence, able, thoroughly honest, and conscientious."

SEVERAL NOT YET RECONCILED.

One of the envoys remarked that Claus Spreckles is still a supporter of the monarchy, and had not yet been reconciled to the republic.

The interview closed without any statement to indicate that the mission has any financial object to attain.

Mr. H. A. Wideman called at the State Department yesterday and had a half-hour interview with Secretary Gresham. The call was purely informal, and in fact it could not have been otherwise, as the commissioners, being unprovided with credentials from any recognized government, can have no formal standing before the State Department.

The interview between the envoys and Mr. Wideman therefore was rather conversational than otherwise, the former taking occasion, it is understood, to question the commissioner closely as to the authority by which he appeared, and the commission was done here and as to Hawaiian affairs generally. To all of these questions Mr. Wideman answered freely, and among other things disclosed the Secretary's mind of the impression that the commission was seeking to influence Congress in the ex-Queen's favor.

The interview was characterized by the best of feeling. Mr. Wideman, before adjourning, said: "I told the matter for which we came here before the Secretary, and at his request put it in writing. It was very brief. We expect an answer by Tuesday or Wednesday, and probably will be home again within a week."

TIED TO A STAKE AND WHIPPED.

Barbarous Punishment Inflicted by Slavs Upon a Young Woman.

CONNEVILLE, Pa., Aug. 4.—A strange showing of the transplanted customs of the Slav element in this region was made near Leith last evening. The victim was a young woman who had violated the moral code that is supposed to govern these people. A party of Slavs took her from her friends, stripped her of clothing, pinioned her hands and feet, lashed her to a stake and whipped her savagely over an hour. She was revived, lamented and spat upon by anybody who cared to. She was left at the stake and remained there six hours, as the case is stated to the local authorities, before anybody dared to release her. A young man offered to release some of the cords, and was beaten off by the mob. When the girl was taken down she could scarcely move. Country Detective Campbell has the case in hand.

HAWAIIAN RESOLUTION SIDE-TRACKED.

Representative Boutelle's resolution for the recognition of the republic of Hawaii, was yesterday laid over by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. After a discussion for two hours the Democrats carried a motion to adjourn by a party vote, except Mr. Geary, of California, who again stood with the Republicans in favor of recognition. The adjournment carries the question over to the next regular meeting, next Thursday.

Mr. Geary informed his Democratic colleagues that the Democratic record upon the question was exceedingly unpardonable in his State and that the people were all opposed to the President's course. It was a very hard question for Democrats, because they had been in California to meet and explain. He would refuse to be a party to another blunder.

Charles A. Elliott Laid to Rest.

The funeral of Charles A. Elliott, a prominent member of the Washington bar, took place yesterday morning from St. Aloysius Church. Services were conducted by Rev. Father Gillespie. The meeting of the Bar Association, which was to have been held yesterday morning to pass suitable resolutions to the memory of Mr. Elliott, was postponed until tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, when it will be held in the general term courtroom.

Retaliated in Kind.

George Brown and Don P. Blackwood are "backers" for rival carriage owners, who carry passengers from the Aqueduct Bridge to Arlington. Both are young men near the same age. On Friday last Brown assaulted Blackwood and used him up badly, for which he was fined \$10 in the police court yesterday. When Brown returned back to Georgetown from the police court he had Blackwood arrested on a charge of assault.

## PERILOUS RIDE OF A CHILD.

Careless Driver Causes a Collision and Frightens a Horse.

Mrs. Frank Lamm, a daughter of Detective Wheeler, of the police department, with her little babe, accompanied by her young sister Clara, and Miss Lida Primmer, a friend of Frederickburg, Va., were out driving yesterday evening.

When returning, and within a few doors of their house, No. 612 Second street northwest, an unknown man who was approaching them from the opposite direction, drove into their carriage, and overturned it. Mrs. Lamm, her babe, and Miss Primmer were thrown out, but fortunately received no injury.

The collision frightened the animal driven by Mrs. Lamm and it ran away, dragging after it the little girl. The horse ran down Second street to G street, thence to and through Judiciary Square, and into E street northwest, and thence to a point midway between the two streets, where it stopped. The child, who had pluckily kept her seat, was thrown out and the animal both reared and ran. The carriage, which was about two squares further before it was caught. The little girl was taken to a neighboring drug store, where, aside from the fright she had received, she was found to be none the worse for her perilous ride.

The horse received a slight cut in one of its legs, but was otherwise uninjured. The man whose carelessness caused the accident, was found by the police, and is being sought for by the police to ascertain the results.

COMPOSITE RAILWAY BILL.

Only One Material Change Has Been Made in It by the Conference.

The conference on the composite railway bill, which amends the charter of the Great Falls Electric Road, extends the Washington and Georgetown Road to the Aqueduct Bridge, extends the Eckington line, and finally establishes a union passenger station at the Aqueduct bridge, have completed their report and will present it to both houses Monday.

The bill, which amends the charter of the Metropolitan Railway, and the modification of the route of the Eckington road. It defines the new route as to run along B street on its own tracks to Seventh, or some point to be determined by the Commissioners, and then a second main passenger station, at which place one branch shall terminate. The return trip will be over the same route, then via B and Sixth streets, Louisiana avenue, and Fifth street.

The conference strike out the provision for entrance to the Capitol grounds over the Metropolitan tracks, the latter company having agreed to allow this privilege when the bill is introduced. The conference also strike out the provision for the extension of the Eckington road to the corner of Seventh street.

The Great Falls, Washington, and Georgetown Road, which is a branch of the Metropolitan Railway, is a branch of the Metropolitan Railway, and is a branch of the Metropolitan Railway.

With regard to the Eckington route the plan is contemplated of establishing at some point a second main passenger station, near the Baltimore and Potomac station or the corner of Seventh street.

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## QUASI AGREEMENT REACHED

Tariff Conference Find a Sugar Schedule to Their Liking.

## ADMINISTRATION ALSO PLEASED

It Is Said to Reduce the Benefits to the Trust by Fifty Per Cent. Over the Senate Original—Possibility of Disagreement on Monday—Carlisle Is Helping.

When the Democratic tariff conference adjourned last night after an all-day session, it looked as though at the end of the week they were again near an agreement. And yet the agreement itself, which is the great end in view, had not been attained. The House conference seemed hopeful that an agreement would be reached, but the Senate did not seem so sanguine.

The fluctuations between agreement and disagreement on the sugar schedule, which is the vital point at present, have continued with a most exasperating frequency all this week, and a disinterested view shows no really improved outlook at the close of the week. The little news which the conference give out is invariably optimistic as to the probabilities of an agreement when the conference adjourns in the evening, only to be followed by discouraging news in the morning.

The plain truth is that a battle is being waged on paper in the conference room, the question at issue being on one side to get the protection which the sugar trust demands and the conservative Senators insist on and the bill in some form in which it can be enacted, and on the other side to figure out the different schedules and show that they all are about the same thing.

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## NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

United States Will Not Join European Powers in Forcibly Occupying and Keeping Open Chinese Treaty Ports.

## BRYAN DECLARES HIMSELF

Nebraska's Representative Enters the Senatorial Race.

He expresses his concurrence in the views of the league that the people should be permitted to elect Senators by direct vote, and continuing says: "In compliance with your request I, therefore, announce my candidacy for the Senatorial term beginning March 4, 1895, and shall make as thorough a canvass of the state as circumstances will permit in order that I may meet the people of the state and defend before them the principles which have governed me in the past and will govern my official conduct in the future if I continue in the public service."

After declaring his firm faith in the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, that all men are equal and should have equal rights, Mr. Bryan makes the following declaration of political principles:

"I shall continue to labor for a tariff for revenue only, more deeply convinced than ever before by my short experience, as we have known it, is only a system of legalized spoliation by which the organized few are able to plunder the unorganized many for pretended public good."

"I shall favor an income tax as a permanent part of our fiscal system, preferring a graduated tax but accepting the tax provided in the Wilson bill, as a step toward the restoration of equality in the distribution of the burdens of government. I shall favor strict economy in public expenditures."

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

"For reasons which I have stated on former occasions I prefer the remonetization of silver to the complete demonetization of both of the precious metals, and I therefore favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

"I shall also favor such legislation as will restore to the people the silver dollar, and in my judgment, it lies at the bottom of the great industrial disturbance now prevalent throughout the world, and no permanent prosperity can be expected until silver is restored to its rightful place by the side of gold or metallic money is abandoned entirely."

"I shall also favor such legislation as will hereafter prohibit the making of contracts for a particular kind of money."

"The fact that the purchasers of the bonds recently issued, and issued, as I believe, without our reasonable ex-charge, draw from the Treasury more than \$12,000,000 in gold to pay for the bonds sold to obtain gold, shows the viciousness of the policy followed by the present administration, and by the preceding Republican administration, of allowing the holders of greenbacks and Treasury notes to demand gold only for redemption. The government has no right to refuse to pay the bonds, and I shall favor such legislation as will hereafter prohibit the making of contracts for a particular kind of money."

"I believe that the creation of money is an attribute of sovereignty, and that the government has the right to issue private individual or corporate whatever, and in case the precious metals do not furnish a sufficient supply, to issue such money as it may deem proper, and I shall favor such legislation as will hereafter prohibit the making of contracts for a particular kind of money."

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## NOT AMBITIOUS FOR OFFICE.

Debs Says He Wants Nothing from Constitution to President.

## DEACONES' CONVENTION.

Washingtonians Will Address the Gathering—Sessions Begin Tomorrow.

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